

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE			Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188	
Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0704-0188), Washington, DC 20503.				
1. AGENCY USE ONLY (Leave Blank)		2. REPORT DATE August 1982		3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED Final
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Summary of Commentary in Pravda on Sub-Saharan Africa				5. FUNDING NUMBERS
6. AUTHOR(S) Gerald Cady Rachel Warner John Stepanchuk				
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) Federal Research Division Library of Congress Washington, DC 20540-4840				8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) N/A				10. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY REPORT NUMBER
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES Prepared under an Interagency Agreement				
12a. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.				12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE
13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words) This monthly survey compiles translations of political, and economic articles on sub-Saharan Africa that appear in <u>Pravda</u> . DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 4				
14. SUBJECT TERMS Africa, Sub-Sahara Government National security Politics Economy				15. NUMBER OF PAGES Various lengths
				16. PRICE CODE
17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT UNCLASSIFIED	18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE UNCLASSIFIED	19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF ABSTRACT UNCLASSIFIED	20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT SAR	

19960827 026

SUMMARY OF COMMENTARY IN PRAVDA ON SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
(June 22 - July 21, 1982)

August 1982

Prepared by the Federal Research Division of
the Library of Congress under an interagency agreement

Analyst: Rachel Warner

PREFACE

This monthly survey compiles articles on sub-Saharan Africa which appear in Pravda. It has been prepared since April 1980. Pravda is the official newspaper of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Items published are presumably authoritative. Articles dealing with Soviet political, military, or economic interests in Africa are entirely translated or extensively excerpted or summarized. News accounts which heavily rely on news services of other countries are simply noted. All entries have been arranged chronologically under general African or country headings. FBIS translations are summarized or annotated for reader reference; duplication is avoided.

Summary of Commentary In Pravda on Sub-Saharan Africa
(22 June - 21 July 1982)*

Africa General

Declaration to Eradicate Illiteracy

(Text) A major goal of the "declaration of Harare" is to eradicate illiteracy in Africa by the year 2000. The declaration was made in the capital of Zimbabwe during the fifth conference of the ministers of education and economic planning of African countries. Delegations from 44 African countries took part in the conference. (6 Jul 82, p. 1)

Southern Africa

SADCC Conference

(Excerpts) The meeting of the Congress of Ministers of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) ended in Luanda. Its participants--representatives from Angola, Botswana, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Swaziland and Tanzania (missing was the Lesotho delegation)--discussed problems of economic cooperation. This is the first economic organization in the history of Southern Africa and was founded more than 2 years ago in Tanzania. (29 Jun 82, p. 4)

Appeal to South African Workers

(Excerpt) The Southern African Congress of Trade Unions addressed South African workers and appealed to them to promote the movement toward establishment of independent workers' organizations which will contribute to the struggle for higher wages and improved working conditions. (13 Jul 82, p. 1)

Indian Ocean

Indian Ocean Commission

(Text) In a communication from Victoria, Mauritius and the Seychelles reached an agreement on the creation of a commission of Indian Ocean countries to broaden the goals between the countries of this region. (14 Jul 82, p. 1)

Angola

MPLA Central Committee Appeal

(Summary) The Central Committee of MPLA - the labor party - appealed to the party to strengthen the revolutionary vanguard of Angolan workers for the betterment of the nation's performance. (2 Jul 82, p. 4)

*Not including the issue of 20 July 1982.

Azerbaijan Exhibition

(Summary) An exhibition from Azerbaijan of economics, science, technology, and culture opened in Luanda. The exhibition is presented within the framework of programs dedicated to 60 years of education in the USSR. (11 Jul 82, p. 5)

Production Growth

(Text) The volume of heavy industry of the People's Republic of Angola in 1981 grew by 36 percent in comparison to 1980. Production of basic construction material grew by 40 percent. (18 Jul 82, p. 5)

Dos Santos Addresses People's Assembly

(Experts) The fifth session of the People's Assembly, Angola's supreme organ of legislative power, has ended in Luanda. The participants discussed the military-political and economic situations and drew up measures to improve them. Addressing the closing session, J. Eduardo dos Santos, Chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, remarked that US-led international imperialism had unleashed an undeclared war against Angola. (19 Jul 82, p. 1, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #141, 22 Jul 82, p. J1)

National Assembly Session Ends

(Excerpt) "Today each Angolan must see himself not only as a citizen of his country, but also as a soldier, prepared to defend his country." This slogan concluded the session of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Angola in Luanda. (21 Jul 82, p. 4)

Cameroon

Telegram Exchange

(Text) Leonid Brezhnev has sent a telegram to Cameroon President Ahmadou Ahidjo, conveying cordial congratulations and best wishes of happiness and prosperity on the occasion of the country's national holiday, the 10th anniversary of the United Republic of Cameroon. In a reply telegram, the President expressed gratitude for the congratulations and on his part wished Leonid Brezhnev health and happiness and conveyed wishes of prosperity to the Soviet people. The telegram expressed the confidence that the further extension of relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the United Republic of Cameroon meets the interests of the peoples of both countries and promotes the cause of peace and progress. (9 Jul 82, p. 2, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #133, 12 Jul 82, p. J1)

Djibouti

Air Traffic Agreement

(Text) An intergovernmental agreement has been signed in Djibouti on air traffic between the USSR and the Republic of Djibouti. It envisages the start of a regular air service between the two countries' capitals. (30 Jun 82, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #135, 14 Jul 82, p. J2)

Lack of Water Topic of Government Meeting

(Excerpt) In one of its recent meetings, the Djibouti Government wholly devoted itself to water. For this country in the Horn of Africa, water is a synonym for life. Djibouti is one of the hottest and driest places on this planet, and not one river flows here. The rains are irregular and not abundant. (13 Jul 82, p. 4)

Exchange of Telegrams

(Summary) L. Brezhnev sent President Aptidon a telegram of congratulations on the country's national holiday, the fifth anniversary of the proclamation of independence. The president replied in gratitude. (17 Jul 82, p. 2)

Ethiopia

COPWE Speech

(Summary) In a speech given during a meeting of the Fourth Plenum of the Central Committee for the Organizing of the Ethiopian Worker's Party (COPWE), President Mengistu noted the success in the organization of labor with the creation of the Worker's Party and the progress in COPWE. (23 Jun 82, p. 6)

Progress Reports

(Excerpts) Nearly every day, the Ethiopian press reports on the completion of various projects. For example, in a city in the Province of Shoa, the inauguration of a new educational complex where middle education will be offered to 2,000 boys and girls took place. In 15 cities in the Province of Eritrea, in cooperation with the basic policy of "Red Star", there was the establishment and broadening of the sewage system. This project was accomplished by engineers from parts of the Ethiopian Army. (28 Jun 82, p. 6)

Ethiopian Trade Union Congress

(Excerpts) The second congress of Ethiopian Trade Unions met in Addis Ababa. Five hundred fifty-five delegates attended. (2 Jul 82, p. 4)

Conference of Agricultural College Employees

(Excerpt) Agricultural college employees from the city of Harer established a conference and united in Addis Ababa University. They discussed questions of improving training of agricultural specialists and the development of scientific research. (3 Jul 82, p. 5)

Soviet Document in Ethiopian Press

(Text) The Soviet commitment not to use nuclear weapons first offers the most important step toward achieving solid peace in the world. The meaning of this document, written by the Communist Party Commission in the paper Serto Ader, gains special importance in connection with the harsh, aggressive activities of imperialist schemers aimed at undermining peace and security of nations. (4 Jul 82, p. 4)

Changes in the Educational System

(Summary) In a small town near Bahir Dar and Debre Mark'os, work has begun on a new middle school. It will soon offer education in professional and technical subjects and will prepare students in agriculture. Before, the educational system in Ethiopia was geared to the elite, to prepare them for work in the government. The new system in Socialist Ethiopia is set up to satisfy the requirements of the nation and its people. (12 Jul 82, p. 6)

Guinea-Bissau

Soviet and Guinea-Bissau Women Condemn Aggression

(Excerpts) Women from the Soviet Union and the Republic of Guinea-Bissau convey their serious concern about the aggravation of international relations and condemn the unleashing of nuclear arms; it was declared during a visit to Guinea-Bissau by a delegation from the Committee of Soviet Women. The organization of the two countries condemned the Zionist Israeli aggression against Lebanon. (19 Jul 82, p. 5)

Madagascar

Condemnation of Israel

(Text) In a public announcement here today by the Politburo of the Congress Party for the Independence of Madagascar, it was stressed that the "impudence with which Tel Aviv scorns the rights of states and people and Israel's criminal acts are clearly supported by the United States." (22 Jun 82, p. 5)

Exchange of Telegrams

(Summary) L. Brezhnev sent a telegram to President Didier Ratsiraka in Madagascar, congratulating him and the Malagasy people on the country's national holiday, Independence Day. In reply, Ratsiraka expressed gratitude for the congratulations. (10 Jul 82, p. 2)

Mauritius

Session of New Assembly

(Summary) In Port Louis, the first session of the new ruling Assembly opened. The Mauritian Militant Movement is headed by Prime Minister Jugnauth who introduced a general program of action. (28 Jun 82, p. 5)

Exchange of Telegrams

(Text) N. A. Tikhonov, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent a telegram to A. Jugnauth, Prime Minister of Mauritius, congratulating him on his appointment, conveying wishes for success in his high post and wishing the friendly Mauritian people happiness and prosperity. In a reply telegram, the Mauritian Prime Minister expressed profound gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes and, for his part, conveyed best wishes to N. A. Tikhonov and wishes for progress and prosperity to the people of the Soviet Union. The

telegrams express confidence that the relations of friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation between the USSR and Mauritius will continue to strengthen in the interests of both countries and of general peace. (1 Jul 82, p. 2, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #135, 14 Jul 82, p. J2)

Changes in Mauritius

(Excerpt) A two-party coalition consisting of the Mauritian Militant Movement (MMM) and the Mauritian Socialist Party has come to power as a result of the parliamentary elections in Mauritius. Local political observers explain this crushing labor deficit primarily by the party's inability to resolve the country's socioeconomic problems, chief among which is unemployment. Both in domestic and foreign policy the coalition that has come to power occupies a more radical position in comparison with the Labor Party. (7 Jul 82, p. 5, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #136, 15 Jul 82, p. J2)

Return of Diego Garcia to Mauritius

(Summary) The new Mauritian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jean-Claude de l'Estrac, has stated that Diego Garcia should be returned to Mauritius. (14 Jul 82, p. 1)

New Mauritian Government

(Text) Before the end of this year, Mauritius, where the head of state formally is the Queen of England, will be a republic, declared Minister of Foreign Affairs Jean-Claude de l'Estrac in the Madagascar government paper. The country's parliament, he continued, will be led by the new head of state--the president. (16 Jul 82, p. 5)

Mozambique

Telegram to Machel

(Summary) In a telegram to FRELIMO party leader Samora Machel, L. Brezhnev and N. A. Tikhonov congratulated Machel on the 7th anniversary of Mozambique's independence and the 20th anniversary of the creation of the Mozambican Liberation Front. (25 Jun 82, p. 1)

Film Agreement

(Text) An agreement between the National Film Institute of Mozambique and the Soviet All-Union Society, "Cobinfilm," on the subject of the production of a documentary film entitled "Mozambique on the Path to Social Reform" was signed in Maputo. (1 Jul 82, p. 1)

New Statistical Service

(Text) A national statistical service was established in Mozambique to handle the affairs of planning commissars in the provinces, cities, and regions of the country. The service will collect and work with economic information. (5 Jul 82, p. 4)

Meeting Between Ambassador and Ponomarev

(Text) On 7 July B. N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received H. Patricio, Mozambique's Ambassador to the USSR, at the latter's request. A friendly conversation was held in which they discussed questions of mutual interest. R. A. Ulyanovskiy, Deputy Chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, took part in the conversation. (9 Jul 82, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #136, 15 Jul 82, p. J2)

Medical Advances

(Text) In comparison with the colonial period, the number of cases of disease in the Mozambican capital decreased by 75 percent. For all the people of Mozambique, medical attention is free. (18 Jul 82, p. 5)

Namibia

Namibian Independence Issues

(Summary) The "Contact Group" on Namibia is out to impose such a settlement on the problem that would most fully meet the interests of peace and strategic designs of the United States, writes Mai Podklyuchnikov. The granting of independence to Namibia is arbitrarily linked with withdrawal from Angola of Cuban troops which are known to be stationed there at the request of the Angolan Government for ensuring the country's security as the racists engage in aggression against it. (11 Jul 82, p. 4)

Nigeria

Port Construction

(Summary) Nigerian authorities will pay a great deal of attention to construction of ports. Last year there were modernization projects in the ports of Lagos, Warri and Port Harcourt. Within the limits of the present 5-year plan, it was decided to build two large ocean ports. One of these should be in the delta of the Niger River, and the second will be in Bendel State. (5 Jul 82, p. 6)

Kuznetsov Confers with Nigerian Steel Minister

(Text) V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received Nigerian Federal Minister of Steel Development M. Makele in the Kremlin 16 July at the latter's request. A friendly conversation took place in which S. A. Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and Nigerian Ambassador to the USSR S. O. Oyeleke participated. (17 Jul 82, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #143, 26 Jul 82, p. J1)

Republic of South Africa

Journalism in South Africa

(Summary) Sten Motshuvadi [phonetic] works as an editor for the journal DRUM. For almost a quarter of a century his journalistic activities covered all of the largest events in the country. He claims that he is lucky, meaning that for 24 years of journalistic work, South African authorities put him in prison without a trial or an investigation only once. Other journalists maintain that no one can describe better than Sten the impoverished atmosphere of Soweto where disheveled children waste away thinking about fathers who must leave to work in the bigger cities. (3 Jul 82, p. 5)

Black Children Recruited by White Farmers

(Excerpt) White South African farmers are traveling by truck to Bantustan, a region set aside for black Africans, and are collecting a work force there. For this, they prefer to recruit children who can be paid much less than adults. (4 Jul 82, p. 5)

Demonstration in York

(Text) Participants in a massive demonstration in York placed the blame for criminal collaboration with racist South Africa on English monopolies. Showing support for Pretoria, British industrial workers side with participants in crimes against radical African peoples. (6 Jul 82, p. 4)

Oil Suppliers

(Excerpts) In spite of the United Nations resolution, Denmark and Norway continue to remain among those who supply oil to the racist South African regime. In the last 18 months, 52 foreign oil tankers have visited South African ports. Almost half of them were from a Norwegian company. The second largest group was from a Danish company whose tankers delivered about 17 million tons of crude oil to South Africa. (9 Jul 82, p. 5)

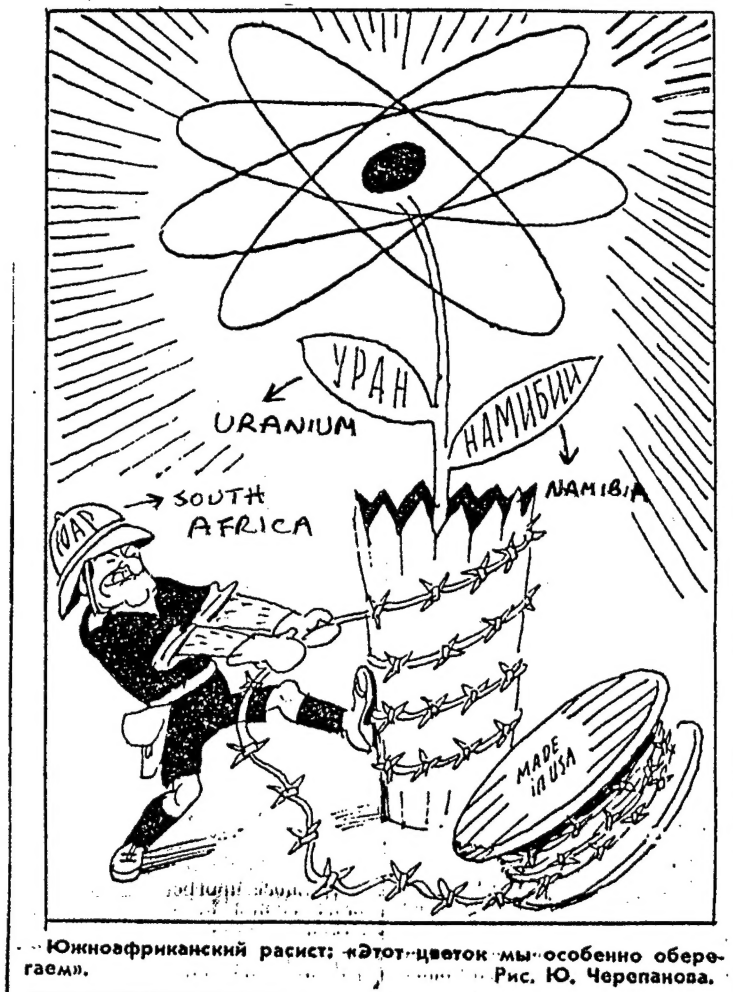
Unemployment in the Homelands

(Summary) A black African woman from a homeland was arrested for remaining in "white" South Africa for more than 72 hours without a special permit from the racist authorities or a job. More than two million Africans have been removed by force to these reservations where they are doomed to destitution. In Bantustan Transkei, for example, the number of unemployed has grown to 10,000 people and in Bantustan Ciskei, about 160,000 out of a population of 800,000 are unemployed. (11 Jul 82, p. 5)

Commentary on Miners' Strike

(Summary) Igor Tarutin, in a commentary, talks about the wave of strikes in South Africa's gold mines where more than 13,000 African mineworkers stopped working. They were supported by workers in other industries. The authorities, while suppressing the striking miners, killed nine people, injured scores, and arrested hundreds when special police units were sent in. The economic system of the racist government grows on merciless exploitation; 62 percent of the dark-skinned urban population live below the official poverty level. (12 Jul 82, p. 5)

US - South African Cooperation



South African racist: "This flower we especially defend."

(17 Jul 82, p. 5)

Automobile Industry Strike

(Excerpt) The conveyer belts of three of South Africa's largest automobile factories came to a halt. Ten thousand workers and employees of these enterprises announced a strike, demanding revision of their contract with wages increased by 75 percent and improved working conditions. (19 Jul 82, p. 4)

Republic of South Africa/Namibia

Solidarity Meeting

(Text) A large meeting for solidarity with the people's struggle between South Africa and Namibia took place in Lusaka on the occasion of South Africa's Freedom Day. (28 Jun 82, p. 5)

Seychelles

Creole in Grade Schools

(Summary) According to the Seychellois press agency, beginning with the new school year the first step in the first 3 years of instruction will be in Creole. English and French, which were taught in the educational system during the colonial period, will be taught in the older classes. (5 Jul 82, p. 6)

Somalia

Growth of Unrest

(Excerpts) This week, in the second largest city in Somalia, Hargeysa, a fierce battle broke out between government forces and opposition forces of the Somalian National Front, according to the Associated Press. A spokesman for the Front affirmed that the rebels "killed and injured 150 soldiers of the government Army." He also said that in the next year, the organization will number 7,000 rebels. Observers note that in various strata of Somalian society, there is a growing orientation to the United States to the detriment of national independence. (3 Jul 82, p. 5)

SDSF Attack

(Excerpt) Forces of the Somalia Democratic Salvation Front (SDSF), in the course of a week, took military action against government forces in the western regions of the country, according to France Presse from Nairobi. The SDSF was organized in 1981. (10 Jul 82, p. 5)

Consolidation of SDSF Positions

(Excerpt) Forces of the Somalia Democratic Salvation Front (SDSF) consolidated their positions, occupying them in the course of their offensive operations against the government troops of Mogadishu. (19 Jul 82, p. 5)

Tanzania

Trade Fair in Dar-es-Salaam

(Excerpt) The Sixth International Trade Fair opened in Dar-es-Salaam. This year, 114 Tanzanian firms and organizations are participating, as well as 12 foreign countries including the Soviet Union. (5 Jul 82, p. 1)

Appeal to UN Security Council

(Text) Tanzanian President Nyerere appealed to the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council to support an end to Israeli aggression. (6 Jul 82, p. 5)

Zambia

(Text) An immediate and absolute withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon was demanded by Zambian Foreign Affairs Minister Goma. (4 Jul 80, p. 5)

Zimbabwe

(Text) The Parliament of the Republic of Zimbabwe extended its session for 6 months because of acts by extremists. (15 Jul 82, p. 5)

Land Redistribution

(Text) More than two million hectares of fertile land was redeemed by the Zimbabwean Government from white planters for subsequent distribution among indigent peasants. (18 Jul 82, p. 1)

5
4
3
2
1
0